UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/1430
19 December 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 19 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you the text of the seventh report of the Multinational Force in Haiti, submitted to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 940 (1994).

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

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Annex

Seventh report of the Multinational Force in Haiti

19 December 1994

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	3
II.	SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS	3 - 8	3
III.	ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT	9 - 11	4

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 940 (1994) of 31 July 1994, the Security Council authorized "Member States to form a multinational force ... to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement". The Council further requested States members of the Multinational Force "to report to the Security Council at regular intervals".

2. This is the seventh such report, summarizing the operations of the Multinational Force in Haiti from 4 to 18 December 1994. It reports the coalition's progress towards achieving the objectives laid out in resolution 940 (1994).

II. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

3. The force level of the Multinational Force now stands at about 7,500 troops and approximately 800 international police monitors from 20 nations. The two-week period from 4 to 18 December was characterized by continued security and stability in Haiti. Although incidents of violence among Haitians remained minimal and sporadic, there were two violent incidents involving forces of the Multinational Force. On 15 December, a special forces team near Gonaives used pepper spray on a crowd advancing on the team and a disabled helicopter. No injuries were reported. On 14 December, a Multinational Force patrol north of Camp Dragon encountered a robbery in progress. The patrol fired on the group of about 20 thieves, killing one Haitian.

4. The expansion of the Multinational Force presence into outlying areas continues. This is being accomplished by joint special forces and infantry missions in areas with no continuous Multinational Force presence. These units continue to use air, ground and amphibious methods of insertion to execute temporary missions in remote locations. The missions include reconnaissance, international police monitors and civil affairs assessments. Areas visited during this period included: Cerca la Source, Ouanaminthe, Isle de la Tortue, Croix des Bouquets and Fonds Verrettes. The cycle of Multinational Force presence operations will continue with nine scheduled missions for the months of December and January.

5. Although the threat to Multinational Force forces remains low, isolated incidents of crime within the Port-au-Prince area prompted the Multinational Force to plan and execute anti-crime missions within Port-au-Prince. The purpose of these missions is to establish a visible presence in order to demonstrate the commitment of the Multinational Force to maintaining a secure and stable environment within Port-au-Prince, to assess weapons in the general population and to facilitate the weapons control programme of the Multinational Force. These missions are accomplished by using a combination of forces, the Force armée d'Haïti, international police monitors and the Multinational Force

at traffic control points to screen all suspected persons and vehicles. The Haitian police are charged with conducting the inspections in order to promote further their proper security role.

6. The weapons buy-back programme took in 362 weapons and 474 munitions items during this reporting period. This brings the total of weapons either seized or bought by the Multinational Force to 19,000. Vehicular roadblock operations by the Multinational Force in Port-au-Prince demonstrated that very few weapons are being transported in and around the capital. On a typical day of the operation, 384 vehicles were searched and no weapons found.

7. Progress continues in the establishment of the Haitian Interim Public Security Force. The international police monitors continued to coach, mentor and teach the Interim Public Security Force while monitoring it and the Force armée d'Haïti for human rights abuses. On 3 December, 388 students graduated from the six-day transition course for the Interim Public Security Force. This cycle included students from the Nord-Ouest, Nord, Centre and Grand Anse departments of Haiti. On 10 December, another 367 students from the Nord-Est department graduated from the next cycle of the course; 484 new students began training on 11 December. The total number of graduated Interim Public Security Force is now about 3,000.

8. The first large group of Guantanamo police trainees arrived in Haiti on 2 December, including 250 trainees and 19 family members. On 5 December, the trainees began a five-day orientation course conducted by the Ministry of Defence. The second group, consisting of 250 trainees and 39 family members, arrived on 10 December and began their orientation. Another group of 250 arrived on 17 December.

III. ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

9. During the period covered in this report, Special Forces helped encourage the acceptance of the Interim Public Security Force and assisted Interim Public Security Force training with the international police monitors. Initial reports highlight the success and acceptance of Interim Public Security Force graduates on the job. In Les Cayes, the Interim Public Security Force has been applauded on two occasions for chasing criminals down in the streets. Interim Public Security Force graduates recently assisted in providing security for President Aristide's visits to Jacmel, Les Cayes and Port Salut.

10. Civil-military operations covered a wide range of areas during this period, from facilitating the opening of the Cite Soleil (Port-au-Prince) police station to planning low-cost, high visibility community projects. Civil affairs ministerial advisers continue to provide assistance to the Government of Haiti by supporting efforts towards functional governance. Other projects included handbill, radio, poster and loudspeaker promotional information on the Government of Haiti's accomplishments since President Aristide's return.

11. On 8 December, the Haitian Senate issued a statement endorsing the appointment of a Provisional Electoral Council. The Chamber of Deputies (the lower house) was already on record as supporting a provisional council.

Following this statement, President Aristide issued a decree establishing the council. The decree called upon each of the three branches of government to select three members to serve on the Council. President Aristide travelled to Miami, Florida, United States of America, for the Summit of the Americas from 9 to 11 December and returned to Miami on 14 and 15 December to participate in the Caribbean Latin American Action's "Haiti day" programme, which was aimed at promoting trade and investment in Haiti.